

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH Editor.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1853.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACMAN,
of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
of Seneca.

FOR JUDICIAL JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDELL,
of Cuyahoga.

[THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.]

FOR STATE COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
LOREN ANDREWS.

Turkish Question.

Nothing definite as yet has transpired on this exciting question, but the belief now is that it will be terminated peacefully. We must say, though a peaceable man, that we feel a little sorry and disappointed that the question should be settled without a war. We had high hopes that a bright and auspicious day was about to dawn on the down-trodden millions of Europe. We had bright hopes, that the Land of the Magyars would soon become the Land of the Free, and that treacherous and barbarous House of the Hapsburgs would be brought to feel that there is a just God who rules among the Nations. We had hopes that the land of Virgil and Cicero would soon be a land of slaves no more. But our hopes have almost vanished into air. God in his good and wise Providence does not see fit to answer the wishes and prayers of the oppressed millions of our race yet; but we have still faith to believe that the day is not far distant, when the nations of the Old World will be among the happiest and freest nations of the Globe. Yes, the day will inevitably come, when the Russian Bear, the Hapsburgs, the Popes, the Sultans and all the potentates and oppressors of the world, will be brought to know and to realize, that there is a holy and just God, who bottles up the blood and the tears of agony and despair of his slaughtered and oppressed creatures; and that though the poor, and the down-trodden pass away and cease to be remembered on earth, they are not forgotten in Heaven. Though the monarchs of Europe now compromise on the most humiliating and disgraceful terms, that they may still sit securely on their thrones to sway iron sceptres over their miserable, bleeding subjects, yet the day will come when their thrones shall be shaken to their foundations; yea, when they shall crumble and fall to dust and atoms, and on their ruins shall be erected by grateful hearts and holy hands, altars to God and Liberty.

Friendship.

The following truthful remarks on the subject of friendship, we clip from the Home Journal.

There is such a thing as true friendship, founded on the congeniality of souls. There are those who are capable of being true friends under all circumstances, but they are indeed few. And these few are found, without scarcely one single exception, in the humbler walks of life. It is just as impossible for a votary of Mammon, to feel the pure and holy sentiments of friendship, as it is for a "rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." If we were to start out in the search of true friends, we should seek for humble dwellings of humble disciples of Him who taught,—"Love your enemies"—for if any one can love his enemies, as a true Christian can and must, he can be faithful to those who are not his enemies. We have as little confidence in the Christianity or friendship of those who are seeking after wealth or fame, as a general thing, as we have in death-bed repentance. But here is the extract, read it and see how near it corresponds with your own experience, kind reader:

"Is it not surprising that ordinary friendships are generally so frail, false and treacherous, and that there should be more credit in breaking them off than in perpetuating them? The common friendship of the world is the most corrupt and selfish thing imaginable. It is the pursuit of individual aims under the guise of pretended attachment; it is the homage which the poor and humble pay to the purse-proud and rich, and consists of cringing and degrading servilities based upon appearances in life. Let us have no friendships such as these, in which duplicity is the condition, submission the tribute, and dishonor the sacrifice. If you cannot strike your cannot stand.

A Warning.

A young man by the name of Joseph Reimick, about 18 years of age, whose father resided in Rice township, was instantly killed, on Saturday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun. We understand that he was leaning on the gun, and in raising up to be drawn after him, when the hammer caught upon a log of the house and was drawn partially back, far enough to burst the cap on its being disengaged. The whole charge entered his right side killing him almost instantly.

Commissioner of Common Schools.

The Telegraph announces the nomination, yesterday, at Columbus by the Democratic Convention, of G. F. BARNES, as School Commissioner.—Daily Blade of Thursday evening.

Who is G. F. BARNES? Is he the same Barney who was once Resident Engineer on the Miami Canal when Tim Bates was member of the Board of Public Works? If so, there will be some rich developments made or we don't know some things we think we do.

O. L. Nims has just returned from New York, where he purchased a large stock of fall and winter goods expressly for the good people of Sandusky county, and mankind generally. A large amount of the goods has already been received, and are now on exhibition at Head Quarters. Admittance free.

J. Dougherty offers his Grocery for sale. See advertisement.

Hon. B. F. Wade will please accept our thanks for a copy of Andrew's Report on Colonial and Lake Trade. To us it is a very valuable document, indeed.

We learn from the Sandusky County Democrat that there will be a meeting of the Young Men at the Court House on Monday evening Aug. 29th for the purpose of organizing a literary Association. A good idea.—We hope it may not "fizzle" as everything of the kind has heretofore.

Hon. James Myers of Toledo City has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th inst., as a Candidate for Lieut. Governor, to supply the vacancy on the ticket, of LESTER BLISS, declined. "Jenna" is a gentleman, who heretofore, has been of inflexible Free Soil connections, and is dead set against the Maine Liquor Law. We suppose our Free Soil brethren will not take on very much, since their democratic friends have used such timber as they would not be likely to use themselves, even if they were hard run for material. Free Soilers would not be likely, in any event, to use anti-temperance timber.

"The World's Fair Exhibition, and the Crystal Palace also, are wearing off the antipathy, and removing the venom with which the various prints throughout the Union teemed not long since. It is said upon the whole to be a creditable affair—worthy of the nation who gives it, and in no wise inferior to that of last year. Jonathan is a rapid boy—a rapidly growing lad; and although there may be an inconvenience in consequence of want of "room" occasioned thereby, (as in the case of building the Crystal Palace in the heart of the city of N. Y.) still Jonathan is bound to "cut a figger." If we are to believe the reports of visitors, the United States stand ahead in the display of substantial and useful articles.

Foreign nations, too, it seems, are inclined to treat the boy with respect, and appear anxious to be represented in the exchange of compliments judging from the amount of packages already opened and exhibited, and the large number yet being received, and remaining.

We look upon this "swapping" of sentiment among the nations of the earth, as one of the greatest promotions of peace between them. Inhabitants of other Countries spending a month with us, go home carrying feelings of friendship for us as a people, and interest in our welfare as a nation.

An editor in Berkshire, having been appointed Justice of the peace, advertises his cooking-stove, a first rate one, and nearly new for sale at half price.—Exchange Paper.

Poor fellow, prosperity will be the ruin of him.

The New Hampshire Free Democracy met at Concord on the 25th inst. There was a very large attendance, and several distinguished speakers were present; among whom were Moses Luck and John P. Hale. Free Soil Doctrines were warmly and strongly advocated, and the Fugitive Slave Law denounced.

Mr. Hale in alluding to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its unreasonableness, suggested that the only remedy was in a devoted attachment to the Free Soil principles. The meeting is said to have been quite enthusiastic.

The Annual Commencement of STANLEY MEDICAL session of 1853-4 and Catalogue of Graduates for the session of 1852-3, has just been received. The number of regular graduates of the session of 1852-3, were 41. The number of Honorary graduates, were 3.

	Fees.
Tickets of all the Professors	\$60.00
Matriculating Tickets,	3.00
Graduation Fee,	20.00
Tickets for the privileges of the Dissecting Rooms, including the services of the Demonstrator	5.00

From what we know of this Institution, we believe it to be one of the best, at least, in the West.

We have just received from J. B. Cobb and Co., Cleveland O., a copy of Young's Citizen's Manual. We consider it a very handsome present, and what is better in this utilitarian age, we consider it a very valuable one; hence it may be appropriately termed *utile dedit*. The Manual is a very useful work, and ought to be in every family library.

The number of houses of public worship in the United States is 36,000 The number of persons they will accommodate is 13,349,896 These houses are valued at \$86,416,630 The Methodists have a larger number of churches than any other denomination.

The daily consumption of water in London, is equal the contents of a lake fifty acres in extent, and a mean depth of three feet

We are sorry to see that many of the shade trees upon the public square are going the way of all the earth. If there be any one thing which can add to the beauty of a town more than another, we should hold up both hands for shade trees. Our public square looks naked and desolate, with its dead and dying trees and patches of May weeds. Is there no balm in Gilead?

Hunt's Magazine estimates the amount of money in active circulation in the United States at \$294,470,157, which reckoned the population at 25,000,000, would make \$12 per head. It was \$11 in 1816 and 1820, and but \$5.50 in 1830.

What next—who knows what? There are certainly some new things under the sun. The traveling community, especially that portion that travels for pleasure, will read, we have no doubt, the following with a great deal of interest. Here it is:

A Company of Troy, have just got up for the Hudson River Railroad, a car about forty five feet long, and nine and a half wide, the whole cut up in state rooms of eight foot square. Each room is calculated for one party or family, and is furnished with one sofa four chairs, a looking glass, and a small mahogany centre table. The panels are painted in landscape, the ceiling hung with silk, and the floor hung with tapestry carpet. The rooms are entered from a passage way on the side, and the whole admirably lighted and ventilated. In the rear of the car is a wash room; in the rear, a snug little nook for the use and occupancy of a chambermaid. This car is intended as an experiment. Should it meet with a patronage worthy of its comforts, Mr. French intends to have twenty more immediately constructed.

We see that our market is flooded with the various fruits of the season, such as peaches, apples, musk and water melons, nectarines &c. &c. It may not be out of place at this time to caution our fellow citizens against indulging to freely in these things as our country is not yet free from that terrific scourge—the cholera.

The Home Journal says: "The oval form now given to hats is of comparatively recent introduction, dating, we believe, not more than twenty years back. Previous to that time round bowls were employed, and the head, to the great discomfort, was left to perform the task of accommodating the hat to its proper shape.

Lord Shaftesbury recently submitted to one hundred city missionaries the following question, with a view to ascertain their experience on early habits. It is well worthy the serious attention of parents, guardians and teachers—and indeed of all who have anything to do with the education of youth. Here are the question and answer:

How many do you estimate, having lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, have afterwards fallen away, and entered on vicious courses? The answer from almost every one was, "Not two in one hundred."

A huge bear weighing 491 lbs., was killed in Fauquier county Va., on the 30th July last, after he had slain quite a number of dogs.

There has been sent to the World's Fair, from Erie Pa., a sheep, girthing nine feet, with wool 35 inches long.

The length of the City of New Orleans along the Mississippi, is 7½ miles, and its depth, extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, is about 4 miles. The present area of the city is 40 square miles, being double the area of the incorporated limits of New York, which embrace the whole of Manhattan Island, and pressing a surface greater than that of the present area of London.—The present area of New Orleans could without difficulty, contain 2,000,000 inhabitants. The present population during the business season, is not less perhaps, than 175,000.

Inasmuch as curiosity is universal, and everybody wants to know everything, we submit the following description of how one feels with his head off.

It is considered on all sides that the body has no feeling after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body, beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of an Irish K., who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimitar before—nor like that of the assassin Legare, wear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections on the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued moving in prayer for at least quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Windt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is stated by Fontenello, Moxore Guilloitino, Nanche and Alina. On the word murder being called, in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Cobden the half closed eyes opened with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

OHIO ARTISTS.—The New York Tribune, in an article on the Daguerrotype department of the Crystal Palace, pays the following handsome compliment to the artists of Ohio:

Mr. North, of Cleveland, O., has a case of pretty fair likenesses, perhaps exhibiting the lights too strongly. Gibson of Dayton, O., exhibits a panoramic view of Cincinnati from Newport upon six large plates. This view is without exception, the finest thing in the whole room; we might even go further, and say that it is the finest view by the Daguerren process ever exhibited. The mechanical execution is excellent, the perspective good, and the development unsurpassed. The effect of the smoke over the southern part of the city is very finely given. The distinctness of the letter signs, three quarters of a mile distant and across the Ohio river, is well brought out.

The oldest sign painter in the world lives in Iowa. Among his first works were the signs of the Zodiac.

For the Journal.

Mr. VERNON, Aug. 23d, 1853.
MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—The iron horse harnessed and hitched to a train of cars; we started with a goodly number of Fremonters for the South, leaving some of our company at every station and taking others on. Our iron steed ran as if destruction and death were in close pursuit of him, passing over ravines and rivers, through hills and valleys, fields and meadows, regardless of the past and fearless of the future. But thanks to our good luck, we arrived at our place of destination all safe and sound, at 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day we left Fremont.

I met on my way here with the lion of the Free-soil party in the west, Mr. E. Smith.—He informed me that the temperance question was right side up, under his superintendence, in all the free-soil counties in the State—how many such counties there are, I know not. But whether they are many or few, he assured me that they would all elect Maine Law men.

Dr. Jewett and Mr. Dow have been here stirring up the pure minds of the people on this great question—and they are spoken of as able advocates of the cause. I hope Fremont may be favored with a visit from one or both of these great and good men. I am informed that the Democratic party of this county, have nominated anti Maine Law men for the Legislature. I am sorry for that.—The Whigs have held their convention, but adjourned to meet at the time of the meeting of the Temperance League, which takes place in a few days. However, after the adjournment, a few milk-and-water whigs got together and nominated a milk-and-water, or rather a whisky-and-water candidate—such men, Mr. Editor, as we fear, will be put upon the course in Sandusky county. Men who are, and always have been temperance men, and will go for any law that will be constitutional; but whose constitutional consciences are so very tender, that they are compelled to say to their anti-Maine Law friends, "Peace be still."—"The Maine Law is unconstitutional. It can't be passed in Ohio;" and the waves and billows of opposition cease, "and there is a great calm." But while the waves cease on one hand, the fires burn on the other, "and it will be no go." Upon this question there must be decision. The dominant party must decide in favor of this question, or defeat and ruin, sooner or later, will be their fate. The temperance men here, as well as elsewhere, of all parties are firm, party lines are not strong enough to hold them in the rank and file of the old whig and democratic parties. What! for these of party politics, party power, and party office, will you ask men to sacrifice the healthy, the happiness, the peace and the very lives of their fellow men. And will they do it? A demon might, but a man will never!

But enough! From my heart I pity the Rum dealer. He is the servant, yea, the waiter of the loathsome drunkard.

"I'd sooner black my visage o'er,
And put the shine on boots and shoes,
Than stand within a liquor store
And rinse the glasses drunkards use." W.

We have often laid before our readers, of the most convincing character, of the important influence Railroads have been increasing the value of property in the State where they are situated. Below we give some additional testimony in favor of this proposition, in the statistics for this State, which the Chicago Press has taken from the Economist. It is known that early in 1852, the Southern Michigan and the Michigan Central roads were completed through Chicago. So far as these roads could operate, therefore, enhancing the value of property in the counties through which they passed, that influence existed in full force throughout the year 1852. Now mark the result as indicated in the assessment of property in Michigan for the years 1851 and 1853, respectively—the one before, the other after, the completion of these roads:

ASSESSED PROPERTY IN MICHIGAN.

	1851	1853
	\$21,526,957	76,735,495
Increase		\$55,208,538

There are some thirty counties in the State of Michigan, besides the Northern Peninsula of that State lying upon Lake Superior. The two railroads run through but twelve of these counties. Now, had this increase of \$55,208,538 been equitably distributed over the whole State, the railroad counties would be entitled to about one seventh of it, or nearly eight millions of dollars. But what are the facts we present them in the following tables. The counties through which the Central Road runs have advanced as follows in value:

	1851	1853
Wayne	\$3,832,213	\$10,007,331
Washtenaw	2,461,378	9,375,000
Jackson	1,516,159	4,810,655
Calhoun	1,436,737	3,946,816
Kalamazoo	1,094,102	4,810,655
Van Buren	511,669	1,643,561
Total	\$11,884,257	\$40,444,018

The counties through which the Southern runs show the following increase of value:

	1851	1853
Monroe	\$60,944	\$1,330,070
Hillsdale	293,540	4,187,255
Branch	837,280	2,874,354
St. Joseph	1,008,920	4,118,075
Berrien	875,749	2,574,354
Lenawee	411,668	1,203,448
Total	\$5,166,899	\$18,869,558

From which it appears that instead of showing only one seventh of the total increase of value in the State, the twelve railroad counties actually have over three fourths of the entire increase of value in the whole State. We know not what stronger argument could be presented in favor of the advantages of railroads, so far as regards their agency in the creation of wealth.—De. Tribune.

Here is something for the Spirit Rappers to consider upon. Husbands will also take notice:

A married gentleman, present at a rapping circle, being informed that the power deposited wholly on the will, begged that his wife might try it, as he had never seen anything resist her will.

New York, Aug. 24.

The steamer Northern Light from San Juan de Nicaragua, Aug. 13th with San Francisco dates to Aug. 1st, arrived at 12 o'clock last night. She brings 120 passengers and \$1,123,500 in dust on freight.

Among the passengers are D. C. Sanders, late Collector of the port of San Francisco. The notorious robber Joaquin, is reported to have been killed.

Mining prospects are excellent. Agricultural crops not so promising, especially wheat. Squatters difficulty at San Francisco, passed over peaceably. Outrages had been committed on old settlers by lawless Marauders, farms were seized, and the owners, in some instances, were made to pay for keeping their cattle on their own land.

Governor Bigler has taken the stump for re-election.

Bands of Indians were making and have in the southern country—the citizens have taken the field against them, and the Supreme Court of the State, had decided that California, and not the (United States), owns all the mines and mineral within her borders.

The Times at San Francisco, says trade has been quite active since the sailing of the last steamer.

Cumberland, August 23.

No new deaths by cholera up to last night and the physicians say the disease is much milder and is abating.

Baltimore, August 23.

The Board of health of Mobile commenced reporting deaths by fever on the 17th. On that day they were 4 deaths.

New York August 23.

The Arabia in her last trip out made the passage in 9 days and 17 hours.

Last evening the Crystal Palace was lighted with gas and the result was very grand. It will soon be thrown open in the evening.

Washington, August 23.

Fayette A. Ringgold has been appointed Consul at Hayti.

New Orleans, Aug. 21.

The number of interments to day were 270 including 240 of yellow fever. Total number of deaths during the week 1150, of fever; deaths yesterday 200.

Boston, Aug. 23.

We have dates from Port au Prince. The yellow fever still exists. Political affairs quiet.

Boston, Aug. 24th.

The Steamer Princeton sailed from Halifax, Aug. 16th, for Prince Edward's Island. No other American fishing vessels have been captured.

Minnesota Items.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

Chairs.—Reports from all parts of the Territory are favorable—the farmers say their crops could not be better. The new farms in Dakota, Hennepin and Shakopee counties, are producing beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Mr. Darnum of White Bear Lake Settlement, in Washington county, says that the farmers in that settlement are producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, &c. in great abundance and of superior quality.

An exchange says "the farmers in Iowa are unable to sleep at night on account of the racket made by the rapid growth of the corn." At the farm of Mr. Larperent, on the road from St. Paul to St. Anthony, a large wheat field has received within the past week numerous heavy and very perceptible shocks, owing doubtless to the pressure of the immense weight of wheat. The field, which a week since presented a golden surface of luxuriant wheat, is now in a shocking condition.

We are blessed with some good farmers and gardeners as the world can produce, and while we delight to boast of those we have, it affords us pleasure to say, there is yet room for others of the same sort.

Fort Ridgely.—This is the name of the new fort on the Minnesota River, which, under the superintendence of Capt. N. J. Dana, is now progressing finely. The Capt. understands how to push things ahead, and his having been selected to direct this important work, shows that his energy is duly appreciated. Fort Ridgely is in a pleasant location, and will no doubt become a favorite station with the officers of the army. For a dragon station it will be much more pleasant than any other location within the territory.

FERS FROM "DISTANT PERRINIA."—The Red River Caravan, whose arrival we announced a week or two since, brought down from that region three thousand nine hundred buffalo robes, together with thirty packs and eight large boxes of furs, all the product of last year's chase, which were shipped on board the steamer Clarion, on Friday last, for St. Louis. The Caravan purchase their supplies from year to year of our merchants, and their trade forms a considerable item to them.

RAILROAD LUMBER.—An agent of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad has contracted with the Rotary Mill Company of this place for 40,000 railroad ties, and 500,000 feet of fencing, to be delivered at the landing opposite St. Louis. A portion will be delivered this fall, and the remainder next spring.

Disaster on the Lake.

The Propeller Brunswick, Capt. Campbell and the Steamer Wisconsin, Capt. Hays, came in collision last night, three miles from the West Sister about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the Wisconsin sank in five fathoms of water in less than eight minutes.

The Wisconsin was bound from Toledo to Sandusky, and left here about 5 o'clock P. M. The Brunswick was struck on the starboard side, some twelve feet from the bow.

The crews were all saved, and no accident happened to any individual personally on either craft.

The Brunswick is slightly injured in the bulwarks by the collision. The clerk of the Wisconsin had just time to save his books and papers. Her crew were brought back to Toledo by the Brunswick.

As a wide difference of opinion exists as to immediate cause of the disaster and the blame to be attached to the respective parties we forbear to make any further statements for the present.—Blade 25th inst.

Mrs. GENERAL GAINES.—Mrs. Gaines and her beautiful daughter are now in the city of New York. A new and most important witness in behalf of Mrs. Gaines's right to the immense property she claims in New Orleans, has recently been discovered, whose testimony may clear away every vestige of doubt that will heretofore have hung about the case. This witness is no less a person than General Villamil, of South America, a gentleman of distinction and most unblemished character, who was himself personally cognizant of the principal fact necessary for Mrs. Gaines to prove. Learning that some difficulty existed on this point, he voluntarily left his home, came to the United States, and offered his testimony to Mrs. Gaines.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The conventions of the three parties in Massachusetts are all to be held in September—the Whigs and Democrats at Worcester, the Free Soilers meet first, on the 18th, the Democrats on the 22d, and the Whigs on the 28th. There is to be a fourth Convention, of "National Democrats," in Boston, on the same day that the regular Democratic Convention meets in Worcester. The Boston Journal is of the opinion that this convention will nominate a ticket for State officers who are opposed to the present liquor law, and in favor of its unconditional repeal; and that this ticket will receive the votes of those opposed to the law, who consider that question of superior importance to party politics. The regular Democrats will probably re-nominate Mr. Bishop for Governor, unless he should decline. The Free Soil party will probably make a new nomination. Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Geo. Ashmun, and William D. Calhoun of Springfield, have been mentioned in connection with the Whig nomination.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in speaking of Chinese affairs, makes the following remarks, which are worthy of consideration:

The New York Tribune of the 19th inst contains letters from Bayard Taylor, written from Shanghai. Under date of April 24th, he says: "Of the character or the policy of the Rebels we can learn nothing with certainty. The Chinese say they are Mussulmen. The report of their Christianity is false, notwithstanding that they destroy the Buddhist temples and kill the Buddhist priests." Under date of May 7th, Mr. Taylor says that among copies of the books issued by the Rebels, the Chinese interpreter of the American Commission recognizes Gutzlaff's translation of the book of Genesis. The seventh commandment is changed to read: "Thou shalt not commit adultery nor smoke opium;" the latter offense is punished with death. Of the chief Tai-Ping (universal peace) Mr. Taylor says: "He professes to be divinely inspired receiving his instructions direct from the Almighty. From what we can learn of him he appears to be a sort of Chinese Jo Smith." Mr. Taylor thinks it is not likely that the Rebels will succeed in overthrowing the Tartar Dynasty. Their power had been more fully recognized at the date of the circular from which we quote.

INVENTIONS.

Glass windows were first used in 1180; Chimneys in houses 1236; Lead pipes for conveying water, 1552; Tallow candles for lights 1290; Spectacles invented by an Indian, 1290; Paper first made from linen, 1302; Woolen cloth, first made in England, 1321; Art of painting in oil colors, 1410; Printing invented, 1440; Watches made in Germany, 1451; Variations of compass first noticed, 1540; Pins first used in England, 1543; Circulation of human blood first discovered by Harvey, 1619; First newspaper published 1630; First steam engine invented, 1769; First cotton gin invented, 1793; Steam engine improved by Watts, 1769; Steam Cotton mill erected, 1783; Stereotype printing invented in Scotland, 1788; Animal Magnetism discovered by Mesmer, 1788; Sabbath School established in Yorkshire England, 1789; Electro Magnetic Telegraph invented by Morse in 1842; Daguerrotype process invented 1839.—Lexington Farmer and Mechanic.

THE LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.—There is a cedar tree growing in the mountains of Calaveras county, California, about twenty miles north-west of Murphy's which is said to be the largest tree in the world. A correspondent of the Sonora Herald, who recently made an excursion to see it, thus describes it: At the ground, its circumference was twenty-two feet; four feet above that, it was eighteen; and ten feet above that, it was sixteen feet in circumference; and that the tapering of the shaft was very gradual. Its height, as measured by Captain H., is one hundred and eighty-five feet. This tree is by no means a deformity, as most trees with large trunks are. It is throughout one of perfect symmetry, while its enormous proportions inspire the beholder with emotions of awe and sublimity.—Elegance and Beauty are inseparable concomitants of its grandeur. I have said that this is the largest tree yet discovered in the world. It is so. The celebrated tree of Fremont would have to grow many centuries before it could pretend to be called anything but a young brother. It is said that a tree was once found in Senegal, in Africa, whose trunk measured ninety feet in circumference. But no other has ever been found to find it since its first discovery. It is called by natives Baobab; by botanists *Adansonia digitata*. But it is admitted that none can now be found with a circumference